

# 4 Dead, 400 Injured in New Haven Theater Fire; Seek 10 More in Ruins

800 Packed in Century-  
Old Structure of Wood  
Rush Doors as Flames  
Burst From the Screen

Bodies of Trampled  
Victims Clog Exits

Yale Students Hurt Trying  
to Check Panic; Disaster  
Laid to Burning Incense

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—  
Four persons are known to have  
been killed early to-night in a fire  
which swept through the Rialto  
motion picture theater, across Col-  
lege Street from the Hotel Taft, and  
it is believed that the bodies of five  
or ten more may be found in the  
ruins of the building to-morrow  
when daylight makes a thorough  
search possible.

About ninety victims are in the  
hospitals of this city, some of them  
so seriously injured that they may  
die, and it is estimated that at least  
400 of the more than 800 persons in  
the theater were injured more or  
less severely. One of the known  
dead died in a hospital, but his  
name has not been ascertained. The  
identified dead are:

Timothy J. Hanlon, fifty-eight  
years old; New Haven.

Miss Mabel Moran, Derby, Conn.  
Hanlon died from heart disease  
in an ambulance that was taking  
him to New Haven General Hospi-  
tal. Miss Moran's body was re-  
covered from the ruins. Two other  
bodies were found in the ruins, one  
that of a woman and the other that  
of a man.

Incense Blamed for Fire  
Lawrence J. Carroll, manager of the  
theater, was arrested late to-night by  
order of Coroner Eli Mix, and prob-  
ably will be charged with manslaughter.  
Coroner Mix started an inquiry as soon  
as a body had been recovered from the  
building. It is the belief of many who  
were in the theater that the fire started  
from incense which was being burned  
on the stage.

One fireman, Frank Gildea, of Hose  
Company No. 2, was so seriously in-  
jured that he is expected to die.  
Forty victims were taken to New  
Haven General Hospital and between  
twenty and twenty-five each to St.  
Raphael's Hospital and Grace Hospi-  
tal. Many of the three hospitals  
are Yale students, and other students  
are being treated at the Yale infirmary.

Yale Students Among Injured  
It was impossible several hours after  
the fire to obtain a complete list even  
of the injured who were taken to the  
hospitals, to say nothing of the hun-  
dreds who were taken to their homes.  
The first lists made public by the hospi-  
tals follow:

New Haven General Hospital—Allen  
Keith, Yale student, living in South-  
port, Conn., injured seriously; Louis A.  
Lincoln, Yale student, Mansfield, Conn.;  
Gordon Renner, Yale student, Cincin-  
nati; Norman F. Hock, Yale student,  
Yorba Linda, Pa.; Hale E. Cullum, Yale  
student, Nashville, Tenn.; Walter  
Crafts, Yale student, Montreal, P. Q.;  
W. Nicholas, Everett Case, Harry Floyd,  
Charles Hanson, C. J. Moran, Mrs. John  
Dunn, John Dunn (condition critical),  
Harry T. Asher, Miss Reigan, Mr.  
Reilly, Mr. Rye, Mr. Everett (serious),  
Myra D. Butler, Lewis Deltzer, Mrs.  
Hallis and Miss Hallis.

St. Raphael's Hospital: A. B. Mc-  
Donald, James Tierney, Margaret  
O'Neill, Lillian Hull, Lillian Jenks,  
Giles Healey, Anna Wray, James  
Juel, Charles Keenan, A. J. Kinsella,  
Emaline Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Keenan  
and Bernard F. Dorgan.

At the Yale infirmary twelve stu-  
dents were listed as suffering from in-  
juries received in the fire. They are  
D. A. Cooke, Honolulu, T. H.; Stanley  
DeCamp, New Britain, Conn.; J. M.  
DeCamp, Cincinnati; W. A. Doolittle,  
Spokane, Wash.; William H. Forsythe,  
New Haven.

Idea of Future Councils  
Is Indorsed by Japan  
Vice-Minister Hanihara Says  
Far East Is Logical Subject  
for Deliberation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (By The As-  
sociated Press).—Vice-Foreign Min-  
ister Masamune Hanihara, one of the  
four Japanese plenipotentiaries, to-  
night indorsed President Harding's  
proposal for later international con-  
ferences to examine world problems.  
"Japan has come to this conference,"  
said Mr. Hanihara, "in a spirit of  
 candor prepared to discuss all matters  
that causes of future misunderstanding  
in this spirit much can be accom-  
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cussion, and in this event I per-  
sonally think Japan will be found ready  
to take part with the great object  
of maintaining a harmonious co-operation  
of the powers and world peace."

## Woman Cab Driver May Be Alderman

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—  
Mrs. Winifred F. Gray, of Gardi-  
ner, the only woman cab driver in  
the state, is about to be elected  
Alderman of Streets and High-  
ways. Men and women promi-  
nent in business and civic affairs  
and supporters of both parties  
are behind her candidacy, and her  
success Tuesday seems certain.  
Mrs. Gray has been driving a  
cab several years. She took it up  
first because of her health and be-  
cause of her love of horses. At  
first she limited her efforts to  
taking out aged and invalid wom-  
en for airings or taking women  
on social calls. Since then, how-  
ever, she has expanded her busi-  
ness and now meets all the trains.

## Mlle. Lenglen A Quitter, Says Her Manager

Captain M. Joannis, Who  
Brought French Tennis  
Star to U. S., Resigns as  
Official of Federation

Defends U. S. Attitude  
Quits Job as Protest Against  
Censure of Americans  
by Newspapers in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 27 (By The Associated  
Press).—Captain Albert R. de Joannis,  
who accompanied Mlle. Suzanne Leng-  
len, the French tennis player, to the  
United States last summer, has ten-  
dered his resignation as vice-president  
of the French Tennis Federation and  
also as a member of the organization.  
M. de Joannis resigned in protest  
against the federation's "order of the  
day," published in the morning news-  
papers to-day, blaming the directors of  
the "United States Lawn Tennis Fed-  
eration for unjustified commentaries  
upon the sporting spirit of Mlle. Leng-  
len."

The resignation of M. de Joannis is  
the climax of a controversy that has  
been going on inside the Tennis Fed-  
eration since the return to France from  
the United States of Mlle. Lenglen and  
her party. M. de Joannis was accused  
of having urged the French player "to  
engage in tennis matches while physi-  
cally unfit to do so."

Forced to Make Stand  
M. de Joannis told The Associated  
Press to-day that thus far he had re-  
frained from commenting on the criti-  
cism leveled against him owing to his  
delicate position and in view of the  
fact that a woman's name was at stake,  
but that the attacks became so bitter  
when the United States Lawn Tennis  
Association was brought into the argu-  
ment that he had to abandon his re-  
serve.

"Mlle. Lenglen," said M. de Joannis  
to-day, "was perfectly fit when she met  
Mrs. Molla Bjuresta Mallory at Forest  
Hills. Mlle. Lenglen was defeated by  
a player who on that date showed a  
letter brand of tennis."  
"I shook hands with Mlle. Lenglen  
before she entered the court. Her hand  
was cool and her pulse normal. She  
was confident. She only commenced  
coughing after having lost games. I  
blame her for absolutely refusing to  
continue when I could have obtained  
a recess of half an hour, perhaps an  
hour, through the sporting spirit of the  
tennis officials and the large crowd."

Received With Every Courtesy  
"Suzanne's attacks against the United  
States lawn tennis officials and the pub-  
lic are absolutely unwarranted. She  
was received like a little queen and  
treated with the utmost courtesy. Her  
every whim and mood was satisfied."

"She knows how to win, but she does  
not know how to lose gracefully. She  
placed the personality of Suzanne be-  
hind the good name of the sport-  
ing world of her country and could not face  
defeat."

"The attitude of the United States  
lawn tennis officials and of the Ameri-  
can public toward Mlle. Lenglen was  
very lenient and above all blame."  
"Carpenter is a hero in America, de-  
finitely." (Continued on next page)

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## Hoover, Davis Asked to End Cloak Strike

Garment Trade Employ-  
ers Offer Full Author-  
ity to Secretaries to  
Effect a Settlement

Max D. Steuer, special counsel for  
the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufac-  
turers' Protective Association, announced  
last night that the association had no-  
tified Secretary of Labor Davis and  
Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover  
that it was willing to leave to them the  
settlement of the New York garment  
strike.

"We have officially notified Secre-  
taries Hoover and Davis," Mr. Steuer  
said, "and also the State Industrial  
Commission, that the association has  
decided to grant the Secretaries unlim-  
ited power to settle the cloakmakers'  
strike in any way they deem proper."

"We are placing no restrictions on  
Secretaries Hoover and Davis as to how  
the strike should be settled. They can  
call any conference and suggest any  
plan they like."

Sayer Willing to Back New Move

Henry D. Sayer, State Industrial Com-  
missioner, who appointed the commit-  
tee to investigate the strike, which al-  
ready has held one hearing, said last  
night that he had heard nothing yet of  
this move on the part of the manufac-  
turers. He said their letter might be  
received at his office to-day.

"I received a letter from Secretary  
Davis on Saturday," Mr. Sayer said,  
"stating that he was greatly interested  
in the appointment of the committee  
and wished it every success, and that  
I could call upon his department for  
any co-operation needed. I expect our  
investigation to be continued, but if  
the Washington authorities ask us to  
transfer it to them I shall raise no ob-  
jection whatever."

The first concern of the committee,  
Mr. Sayer said, at its session last Sat-  
urday, unless Secretary Davis reconsid-  
ers his letter, will be to effect some  
sort of temporary working arrange-  
ment to permit manufacturing to pro-  
ceed pending the completion of the in-  
quiry. Any strike would extend over  
several weeks, and the committee does  
not want the industry interrupted dur-  
ing that time, Mr. Sayer said, and he  
earnestly hoped the parties would con-  
sider this favorably.

Both the Manufacturers' Protective  
Association and the International Ladies'  
Garment Workers' Union then  
agreed to submit to the committee all  
agreements made since 1910,  
when the first one, known as the pro-  
tocol, was promulgated.

These will be examined to find out  
what ones were lived up to and what  
were not, what difficulties arose under  
them, why they were broken and, an  
important point in the present con-  
troversy, what act constituted a viola-  
tion.

As to the new committee, recom-  
mendations may be made effective, Mr.  
Sayer said.

"The committee will file a report and  
recommendations, copies to be sub-  
mitted to both sides and to be consid-  
ered by the committee. The report will  
point out clearly and forcefully where  
the blame lies for the existing circum-  
stances."

"I feel certain that then there can  
be no quibbling and no evasion of re-  
sponsibility and that no one will in-  
sist upon maintaining an unreasonable  
position."

"There is a possibility, Mr. Sayer said,  
that the report will go to the Legis-  
lature. He also said that he expected  
Governor Miller to ask that the find-  
ings be sent to him as soon as made."

In summary of the two weeks of  
the strike given out by Benjamin  
Schlesinger, president of the union, be-  
fore he departed for Philadelphia yes-  
terday, attention is called to the or-  
derliness with which it has been con-  
ducted. There have been but five ar-  
rests, Mr. Schlesinger says, among the  
55,000 men and women who walked out  
on November 14, and the strike has been  
conducted with the utmost order.

Mr. Schlesinger says that 11,000  
workers had returned to 350 shops  
where owners agreed to adhere to the  
union terms and to do no work for  
the protective association. Among them  
is that of Reuben Sadowsky, one of the  
biggest garment manufacturers in the  
country, employing 700 workers.

## Kipling's Son Listed Among Those Who Vanished in War

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—John  
Kipling, son of Rudyard Kipling, who  
has immortalized the British Tommy  
in verse and story, has finally been  
listed among those thousands of sol-  
diers who vanished in the war without  
leaving a clue as to their fate. This  
was announced here to-day by Charles  
M. Dickinson, former Consul General at  
Constantinople, who for several years  
has been searching the Near East for  
trace of the young British soldier. Until  
shortly before Mr. Dickinson began his  
search the last word on the author's  
son had been in October, 1918, when he  
was reported wounded and missing in  
northern France. He was only eight-  
teen when he entered the army.  
It was learned, however, that young

Kipling was on a British vessel bound  
for the Dardanelles, and he was  
thought to have reached the Gallipoli  
peninsula, where some of the fiercest  
fighting of the war took place. Here,  
however, all trace of him was lost.  
Mr. Dickinson took up the search on  
the theory that Kipling might have  
been captured by the Turkish leaders  
quainted with the Turkish leaders  
through his successful efforts twenty  
years ago to obtain the release of Miss  
Stacy, who had been captured by  
bandits.  
Mr. Dickinson has become convinced  
Kipling is no longer alive, after a thor-  
ough investigation by mail and special  
messengers. John Kipling's name does  
not appear in the lists of the British  
English dead, and he will now be of-  
ficially recorded as among those unac-  
counted for.

## Girl Illegally Held 5 Mos.

In Bedford

Margaret Ballard, 20, Sent  
by Saugerties Judge  
Without Trial, Is Freed  
by Justice Morschauer

Foster Father Said  
She Was Vagrant

Friends Say She Was Em-  
ployed; Case of Chum  
With Her Will Be Probed

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
BEDFORD, Nov. 27.—Margaret Bal-  
lard, twenty years old and pretty, has  
just been liberated from the State Re-  
formatory for Women here, it was  
learned to-day, on an order issued by  
Supreme Court Justice Morschauer, in  
White Plains, after it had been shown  
that she was sent to the institution  
nearly five months ago without the  
semblance of a hearing or trial.

Justice Morschauer has interested  
himself in the plight of Etta Beattie,  
chum of the Ballard girl, who was com-  
mitted with her from Saugerties fol-  
lowing irregular proceedings before  
Judge William Chidester, aged justice  
of the peace of the little Hudson River  
village.

Taken Home by Marshal  
Miss Ballard was liberated last night  
by Major Amos T. Baker, superintendent  
of the reformatory, and returned  
to her home in Saugerties in care of  
Mrs. Louise Engle, marshal of the in-  
stitution. Mrs. Engle represented  
Major Baker yesterday morning at the  
habeas corpus hearing in White Plains.

All we know about the commitment  
of the Ballard girl," said Major Baker  
to-day, "is that the papers were per-  
fectly regular. When we get the re-  
quired papers that is as far as our  
responsibility goes."

Investigation of the foregoing dis-  
patch, undertaken last night by The  
Tribune, revealed in a mass of con-  
flicting statements a story which in-  
dicates that Margaret Ballard was com-  
mitted to Bedford at the request of her  
foster father, Madison Ballard, not  
only without a hearing, but without  
papers committing her to the State Re-  
formatory for Women.

Justice Morschauer, who is in the  
city, said he had never before  
handled such a case. He said he had  
been in office eight or ten years, the  
nearest approach to it being instances  
of juvenile delinquency in which he had  
acted favorably.

Morschauer Scores Proceedings  
"The commitment was entirely  
irregular and illegal," said Justice  
Morschauer over the telephone last  
night. "The papers were signed at  
Saugerties by Judge Chidester, who  
was in the police station. Such things  
cannot be allowed to go on in this  
country."

Chief Justice Chidester was brought  
about by Grant Brinnier, an attorney  
of Saugerties, retained by her foster  
father, who is a house painter. It was  
Ballard who caused her arrest on a  
charge of vagrancy, though her foster  
father declared she was regularly em-  
ployed as a pianist in a Saugerties  
picture theater.

Chief Justice Chidester admitted over  
the telephone last night that he prob-  
ably had erred in the proceedings by which  
he committed Miss Ballard and her  
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## China Wants Ad Foreign Troops Out

Delegates Will Demand  
Complete Withdrawal,  
Including War Vessels  
and Legation Guard

Wireless Stations  
Also Objected To

Present System Said to  
Wound Pride of People  
and Incite Disorders

By Thomas Steep  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—China's  
plea for relief from foreign control,  
which will be resumed to-morrow be-  
fore the conference committee on  
Pacific and Far Eastern questions, con-  
templates, it was learned to-day, an  
immediate demand for the prompt  
withdrawal of all foreign troops and  
gunboats from Chinese soil and waters.

The demand will embrace a protest  
that the presence of American troops,  
among those of other nations consti-  
tutes a violation of China's territorial  
integrity and that they are a constant  
source of friction between natives and  
foreigners.

The foreign troops which the Chinese  
delegates will ask be withdrawn in-  
clude the famous "Legation Guards,"  
which the United States, Great Britain,  
Japan, France, Belgium, Italy and Hol-  
land have maintained in Peking ever  
since the Boxer uprising, which oc-  
curred under the Manchu dynasty,  
more than twenty years ago. The  
withdrawal of gunboats from the  
mouth of the Yangtze River also will  
be asked.

Chinese armed forces at Peking  
are stronger in number and in machine  
guns than those of any other country  
except Japan. Out of a total of forty-  
four officers, 950 enlisted men and fifty  
machine guns of foreign countries,  
American troops maintain as their  
guard four hundred officers, 270 enlisted  
men and twelve machine guns. Japan  
maintains a force slightly in excess of  
that number.

At Tientsin, the port of Peking, the  
total foreign troops number 3,128 en-  
listed men and 122 officers. Of this  
number 910 enlisted men and thirty-  
eight officers, with sixteen machine  
guns, are American. Altogether the  
American forces at the Chinese capital  
and elsewhere number 1,454 enlisted  
men and sixty officers, with twenty-  
eight machine guns.

Foreign troops have been stationed  
in China for the sole purpose of guard-  
ing against any possible recurrence of  
the Boxer troubles. In December, 1900,  
the powers dispatched to China a  
government note demanding "the right  
of each power to maintain a permanent  
guard in the quarter (legation quarter)  
of the capital."

The right was granted in  
China's reply one month later and con-  
firmed in a protocol in September,  
1901.

Japanese Expedition Unjustified  
The presence of foreign troops at  
other places in China, where America  
has about 1,600 soldiers, is declared by  
China to be "without any sanction by  
treaty." As an instance, it is argu-  
ed, Japan has stationed 800 soldiers  
800 miles up the Yangtze  
River to Hankow, where they have es-  
tablished a wireless station "without  
any sanction by treaty or treaty rights."

On the border of Mongolia  
Japanese troops are also declared to  
have been stationed without the au-  
thorization of the Chinese government.  
A detailed argument of bases on  
reasons why the Chinese government de-  
sires the immediate withdrawal of le-  
gation and other foreign troops, has  
been prepared by the Chinese dele-  
gation. It probably will be presented  
before the Far Eastern committee  
Tuesday or Wednesday.

The committee, which is now consid-  
ering the Chinese demand for an in-  
crease in her import  
duty limitation, for the elimination of  
the system of extraterritoriality and  
for the removal of foreign postoffices,  
is expected to take up the question of  
foreign troops without delay.

Conditions Declared Changed  
The arguments which the Chinese  
delegates have prepared, it is learned,  
are in substance as follows:

The crime which China caused the  
Boxer uprisings and the subsequent  
presence of foreign troops have ceased  
to exist, because the respect of the  
sovereignty of China has been restored.  
The presence of the legation guards  
and of foreign troops between the cap-  
ital and the provinces is a constant  
source of friction.

Acceptance of "3" Forecast  
The report was in circulation to-day  
that Japan, failing to have her own  
standard of measurement accepted,  
would be quite disposed to accept the  
"5-5-3" arrangement. This impression  
seemed to be growing among Japanese  
who follow closely the work of their  
delegation. They were of the opinion  
that Japan would not be overinsis-  
ting so far as to endanger the suc-  
cess of a general naval agreement.

Questioned to-night as to this senti-  
ment, Japanese naval experts replied  
that they were not in a position to di-  
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Meanwhile, whatever may be the  
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would be quite disposed to accept the  
"5-5-3" arrangement. This impression  
seemed to be growing among Japanese  
who follow closely the work of their  
delegation. They were of the opinion  
that Japan would not be overinsis-  
ting so far as to endanger the suc-  
cess of a general naval agreement.

## Lloyd George Is Coming To Consult Harding on World Association Plan

France Needs Navy for  
Colonies, Lauzanne Says

Willing to Forego Battleships, but Demands Many  
Swift Light Cruisers for Police and Blockade  
Work in Her Overseas Empire

By Stéphane Lauzanne  
Editor in chief of "Le Matin"  
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There has been much silly talk these last days about the French  
naval demands. Let us try to throw, if we can, a little light and common  
sense on the matter.

In what condition is the French navy to-day? In a very poor one.  
It consists of six or seven antiquated ironclads and of cruisers that have  
seen better days—in all, 225,000 tons. If to this fleet there were to be  
applied the 40 per cent reduction advocated by Mr. Hughes for the  
American, British and Japanese fleets, this figure would be brought  
down to 125,000 tons—that is, next to nothing. But there is another and  
worse side to this question: If the ten-year holiday rule is applied to  
France, inasmuch as the French capital ships all have one foot in the  
grave, by 1931 the entire number will have died of old age and France  
will not have a single ship floating on the seas.

Now, there is one fact which seems  
principal power. She has as many  
to have been overlooked. That is, that  
France has a colonial empire, which  
ranks second in size for the entire  
world. She is one of the principal  
Mediterranean powers, if not the  
most powerful.

The Harding Administration is anxious to talk to Presi-  
dent Harding and Secretary of State  
Hughes about the proposed Harding  
association of nations, according to  
very well informed opinion here.  
This is the explanation advanced for  
his sudden ordering of accommoda-  
tions on the Aquitania, after it had  
been understood for several weeks  
that he had abandoned his original  
plan of visiting Washington.

Directly in connection with this,  
the view expressed at the White  
House that Germany might be asked  
to come in toward the close of the  
present Conference for the Limita-  
tion of Armament is understood to  
have had considerable to do with  
bringing Lloyd George to America.

There is no disguising the fact that  
the British have been anxious to do  
something about the German situa-  
tion that would get Germany back on  
a basis where it would be possible to  
trade with her again and at the same  
time get the French to reduce their  
army, with a general view of restor-  
ing something akin to normalcy in  
Europe.

British Deeply Interested  
The calling of Germany to the con-  
ference, and, therefore, probably into  
the Harding association of nations,  
is of tremendous interest to the Brit-  
ish, who have been at least mildly in  
favor of having Germany in the  
present League of Nations.

There is another important task in  
Washington besides going over the idea  
of a new association of nations, which  
Lloyd George—according to well in-  
formed opinion—would like to attempt.  
That is the working out of some satis-  
factory arrangement with regard to this  
country's objections to the Anglo-Japan-  
ese alliance.

The Harding Administration is anxious to have  
this treaty terminated in some way  
that would be agreeable to every one  
concerned, if possible. But, in any event,  
ended. The idea of the new associa-  
tion of nations has been that the existence  
of this treaty, entirely aside from the  
possible threat to the United States  
and the British Empire, has been a  
constant encouragement to Japan  
to go further than she might otherwise  
have gone along lines which this gov-  
ernment has been opposing. It also is pointed  
out that the existence of the alliance makes  
it much more difficult for Great Britain  
to protest against such steps by Japan,  
even when the British government may  
wholly agree with the protest.

Onus Put on America  
Thus the United States is constantly  
being forced into the position of being  
the only nation who fear to register any  
protest to the Japanese government,  
and this recurrence again and again of  
American opposition to what the Japane-  
se consider to be their right and natu-  
ral expansion into the Pacific has been  
gradually built up a feeling throughout  
Japan that the United States is the  
only nation which desires to curb their  
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